



PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
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FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1878.

Foreign News.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

In the British House of Commons yesterday afternoon Sir Stafford Northcote, confirmed the report of the advance of the Russians towards Constantinople. "The advance," the Chancellor said, "may be in accordance with the terms of the armistice, but the Turks affect surprise. England has asked Russia for explanations, particularly calling the Czar's attention to his statement of July, that Constantinople should not be occupied unless the military situation rendered it necessary."

The House, after a short discussion, agreed to the withdrawal of Mr. Forster's amendment.

The following additional points of the armistice conditions are asserted in dispatches to the London morning papers:—That the railway between Adrianople and Constantinople be repaired and operated, and the telegraph line between Adrianople and the blockade of Constantinople; the raising of the blockade of the Black Sea and the Danube for everything except ammunition; the Russians to occupy the Black Sea coasts from the Russian frontier to Balaclava, and from Missioni to Derkio, on the Sea of Marmora; the Russians to occupy Bajrak, Tekamakdjie and Tscharkio, and on the Aegean Sea, from Eos to Mekri. These are in addition to the points held by the Russians at the signature of the armistice.

It is stated that the Russian Grand Duke Nicholas and staff will go to Constantinople during the armistice.

A Berlin dispatch says:—"Russia's motive in delaying the acceptance of Austria's invitation to the Conference is now explained. Russia makes a distinction between the bases of peace and the preliminaries themselves. The bases having been signed, Russia is now intent upon concluding the preliminaries which are to be founded upon those bases. Only after the completion of the preliminaries does she intend to go to the Conference. For the completion of the preliminaries General Ignatieff is going to Adrianople."

An Adrianople correspondent says:—"The delay in signing the armistice was caused by the refusal of Serfer and Nanyk Pashas to accept the conditions creating the principality of Bulgaria, which they declared would be the destruction of the Turkish Empire in Europe. The Grand Duke Nicholas was not authorized to moderate the terms, so the negotiations came to a standstill. The plenipotentiaries telegraphed to the Porte for instructions, but up to the 25th of January had not received them, so the Russians continued to advance on Constantinople."

A dispatch received from the Grand Duke Nicholas announces that in accordance with the understanding between the Russian and Turkish plenipotentiaries, free commercial intercourse by land and sea is to be immediately reestablished between Turkey and Russia.

In the British House of Lords yesterday afternoon Lord Derby said he received a telegram from Mr. Layard, dated February 5th, that at that time, notwithstanding the armistice, the Russians were pushing toward Constantinople. The Turkish troops had been compelled to evacuate a portion of the Sea of Marmora, notwithstanding a protest of the Turkish commander, which the Russian General declared that according to his orders it was necessary that he should occupy that day. The Porte is in great alarm and cannot understand the Russian proceedings. Representations have been made to the Grand Duke Nicholas. It is understood that the Serbians have destroyed a place called Vranaka, and are advancing on the railway towards Salonica. Five days have elapsed since the signature of the armistice, and the preliminaries of peace but the protocol has not yet reached the Porte, which is in ignorance of some of the terms. Another telegram, dated yesterday and received last night, states that the Russian Government has requested that the Chekmakdjie lines shall be abandoned, which will leave Constantinople undefended. The Russians had occupied in considerable force Tchahtalja, which is part of the Turkish lines of defence, extending across the peninsula, and less than thirty miles from Constantinople. It may be that the steps now being taken by Russia are in pursuance of the conditions of the armistice, because we do not know the conditions, but it appears that the Porte is equally in ignorance, and is perplexed as to the meaning of these movements. By a telegram sent this day we have asked Russia to give us some explanation on the subject, and we have called attention to the declarations made by the Emperor to Col. Wellesley in July last, that he would not occupy Constantinople for the sake of military honor, but only if it were rendered necessary by the march of events. Considering that the Turkish resistance has ended, it does not appear to her Majesty's Government that there can be any necessity for an advance by the Russian troops.

Lord Derby added that it was possible that instructions had not been given to the Russian troops at the time Mr. Layard's telegram was despatched, and that the various places which were taken place were not in contravention of the provisions of the armistice, the exact terms of which her Majesty's Government did not know.

Both Houses of the Romanian parliament have passed a joint resolution declaring that they are determined to maintain the integrity of Romania, and will not agree to exchange any portion of the country for territorial or other compensation. The Senate appointed a committee to draw up a protest to the guaranteeing powers against the retrocession of Bessarabia.

A despatch from London at 6 p. m. yesterday, says: There is tremendous excitement outside of Parliament. Crowds are thronging the streets singing "God Save the Queen," and making demonstrations in favor of the Government. In the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northcote said that England assents to Austria's proposal of the Conference, and announced that Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, has received a telegram from Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Premier, stating that the Russian commander had been ordered to stop the advance at all points, and that there is no truth in the rumors of an advance on Constantinople. The excitement in the House is intense.

In the course of the debate Sir Stafford Northcote read a letter from Lord Beaconsfield referring to the statement in the Adrianople despatch that Serva Pasha declared that Turkey had been misled and encouraged to fight by the promise of English support, and that Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Layard were responsible for her persistence in the war. Lord Beaconsfield in his letter pronounces the report false in these words: "I have only to say that the statement is an infamous fabrication."

Previous to the withdrawal of Mr. Forster's amendment a heated debate took place, some of the conservatives wishing to have the amendment to vote formally negatived. In the course of this debate Mr. Joseph Cowen, radical member for Newcastle-on-Tyne, declared that he should not have voted for the amendment, believing it to be the duty of members, as Englishmen, to show a united front.

Mr. John Bright thought that if Turkey had decided to exchange an English for a Russian alliance and friendship, that would not justify England in assuming a warlike attitude.

After Mr. Forster's amendment was withdrawn further debate occurred upon the question, whether the Speaker do now leave the chair.

The radicals took advantage of this formal motion, which must be passed before the House can go into committee, to attack the Government's policy, particularly censuring the Earl of Beaconsfield.

Mr. Mills and other conservatives retaliated, accusing the radicals of lack of patriotism.

The Speaker was ultimately voted out of the chair by 295 against 96. The minority consisted of radicals and some liberals. The liberal leaders and the bulk of the liberal party abstained from voting.

The House then went into committee, and the committee immediately adjourned until to-day.

A despatch from Constantinople, dated Feb. 7, 3 p. m., says: "In accordance with the condition of the armistice, the Turkish forces have evacuated the lines of fortifications of Constantinople. The Russian troops are now in the lines."

The popular feeling in London is intensely hostile to Russia. The windows of Mr. Gladstone's town house and the Daily News office were broken last night by excited crowds. The London Post says: "We may rely upon it that the Government are now aware that British interests have been directly attacked, and that they will adopt measures for their defence."

A telegram has been received announcing the cessation of hostilities in the Greek provinces of Turkey by the signing of an armistice upon the understanding that all causes of dissension shall be referred to the conference, the Greek army meanwhile remaining in Thessaly and Epirus, and Turkey undertaking not to attack the insurgents in Crete. It is also stated that the Turkish fleet has been ordered not to proceed to Piræus, but remain in readiness outside of the Dardanelles.

The British fleet is again leaving for the Dardanelles.

A Constantinople special reports that the lines of defence of Constantinople have been dismantled, and the guns brought into the city. Several Russians have arrived there to assist in the settlement of the boundaries.

A Pera dispatch says the Turks still held the Gallipoli lines.

A telegram from Timova states that the Russians are receiving large reinforcements. The Russian troops in Roumania have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

London, Feb. 8.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times, commenting on the Russian occupation of the defensive lines of Constantinople, says: "The mystery which still envelops the conditions of the armistice, leaves plenty of room for further surprises. Thus it looks very much as if evacuation of the Danube fortresses by the Turks will turn out to mean occupation by the Russians. These surprises seem to be bad preparations for the conference."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 7.—Evening.—By way of Bombay.—In accordance with the armistice conditions, the Russians will occupy Widdio, Rustehuck, Silisria, Belgradjik and Ezerum. The ambassadors of the powers are still ignorant of the conditions of peace. Nedjib Pasha, with twenty-seven battalions has left for Volo. Accounts have been received here of depredations committed by Russian troops in the houses of Mussulmans in Adrianople and neighboring villages.

London, Feb. 8.—A great meeting is to be held at Cremorne Gardens, to-morrow, to endorse the government's foreign policy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 8.—The Russians have occupied Chalatala, Suleiman on the sea of Marmora and Osmanki. Suleiman Pasha has gone to Larissa, the capital of the province of Thessaly. There is a cabinet crisis in consequence of parliamentary criticism of the government's abolition of the Grand Vizierate without consulting Parliament, and of the contemplated policy of Ahmed Vefik Effendi, the new President of the Council of Ministers.

London, Feb. 8.—An official telegram from St. Petersburg confirms the correctness of all the armistice conditions printed in the London morning papers yesterday and given in these dispatches. The only additional condition mentioned is the evacuation of the fortresses and Salina.

Legislative.

In the Senate yesterday bills were reported taking the sense of the people as to calling a constitutional convention and to dispense with proof of genuineness of receipts offered in evidence unless decided by affidavit.

Senate bill for the lease of the penitentiary was ordered to its engrossment.

Mr. Brooke's bill, providing for a readjustment of the State debt, which was ordered to be engrossed on Wednesday night, was then taken up and passed—yeas 29, nays 15.

The first section of the bill provides that all owners of coupon tax receipts, issued under the provisions of the Funding bill, or of registered bonds and fractional certificates legally fundable under the provisions of said act as amended by the act of March 7, 1872, in such coupon receivable bonds, may exchange the same for new four per cent. bonds, dated the 1st of July, 1878, and payable 31 years after date, but redeemable after ten years, said bonds to be either registered or coupon, at the option of the party making the exchange, but when once issued to be no further exchangeable, except that coupon bondholders may exchange for registered bonds; the coupons to be payable semi-annually, and to be receivable for taxes, dues and demands due to the State, except the capitation tax, the tax levied for free schools, and fines imposed for offenses against the State; past due coupons to remain as under the Funding bill, or invested in non-interest bearing certificates, redeemable at the pleasure of the State. It further provided that when three-fourths of the council shall have been exchanged under the provisions of this act, the pecker bonds (as of their full principal amount) and the other unfunded bonds and stock (as of two-thirds their principal amount) may be exchanged in like manner.

The bill closes with an expression of the belief of the General Assembly that an adjustment on the plan proposed would accomplish the objects set forth, and invokes the co-operation of bondholders and pledges, so far as it may be, the good faith of the people in meeting the obligation it imposes.

The bill now goes to the House.

In the House of Delegates a petition was presented from a member of the bar of Page county in opposition to the consolidation of the 12th and 15th judicial circuits.

Bills were reported from committees to increase the number of commissioners of the revenue in Frederick county; and to authorize the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Providence, Fairfax county, to sell property, &c.

The Barbour tax bill was taken up and further discussed.

Cyclone.

AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 8.—At about 7 o'clock last night this city was visited with a shower of hail which was followed by a rain storm accompanied by thunder and lightning. There was a rumbling and tremor similar to that which accompanied a light shock of earthquake. This storm passed away, but was followed by a cyclone which left destruction in its path. A little after 1 o'clock this morning the cyclone struck the city on the southwest near the capitol and demolished many houses. The lower market house, a large structure in the middle of Broad street, was literally lifted and smashed into atoms. Several brick and wooden buildings were wholly or partially destroyed. The cyclone traveled from southwest to northeast and covered a space of about 300 yards wide. Some casualties are reported.

AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 8.—The Columbia Railroad depot is a total wreck. Some damage was done to the Central Railroad depot and many private residences were injured. Chas. Dives and wife, colored, were found dead under the ruins of their house.

Three thousand people are suffering for food in Hoboken.

The Death of the Pope.

The Pope's legs were so much better Wednesday that he was able to walk a few steps. It is believed that this exertion was fatal. The change for the worse occurred at four o'clock yesterday morning, when the death agony commenced. The Cardinals were assembled in council in the next room, but all, together with the dignitaries of the Papal Court, were at his bedside at the moment of death. Cardinal Panfili administered the last sacraments.

All the Ambassadors accredited to the Vatican called to make inquiries during the morning. King Humbert also constantly sent for information.

No one is now admitted to the Vatican except the Pontifical Chamberlains, who are charged with the office of guarding the corpse. Monsignor Simeoni, the Cardinal Secretary of State, has ordered the Osservatore Romano, the daily organ of the Vatican, to suspend publication until to-day.

Rome is perfectly tranquil. The authorities have taken all the measures they deem necessary. The police and municipal guards properly approach to the Vatican.

The Pope at 8 o'clock on Wednesday night felt a sudden suffocation. He rallied several times, but said to his physicians, "Death wins this time." He was alternately lucid and wandering. His last moments were lucid. He said, "Guard the Church I loved so well and sacredly." The immediate cause of death was the closing of the wound in the leg, which made the humors mount into the lungs and brain. Cardinals Manning and Howard and many others were present at the death.

The Conclave has commenced. Cardinal Simeoni has demanded troops, and the Government has acceded to his request.

The Ambassadors accredited to the Vatican went in a body to view the corpse.

The Italian Government insures the independence of the Conclave, and offers any services that Cardinal Simeoni may demand. Other accounts say the cause of death was the mounting of water to the heart. The Pope swooned, and was in extremis at 3 o'clock, but death did not occur until somewhat after the time announced in the first dispatch from Rome yesterday.

A telegram from Rome says the aspect of the city is quiet to indifference, strangely contrasting with its appearance on the death of King Victor Emmanuel a month ago.

There seems to be a considerable conflict of statements as to the actual hour of the Pope's death. The London Times' dispatch from Rome states that at 3 o'clock in the afternoon an official dispatch was sent to the Chamber of Deputies announcing that the Pope died at 2:30 p. m. Up to sunset the hour of death was still uncertain. The death was denied by Vatican partisans, although they agreed that the Pope was dying or could not live through the day.

The sacrament was exposed in St. Peter's, but covered with a white veil only. We are told that the veil was to be removed after the Pope's death. The veil was not removed at 5 p. m., possibly from a vain desire to conceal the event. The barracks surrounding the Vatican are crowded with troops. This precaution is superfluous. No other movement than that of curiosity is perceptible among the people.

The Pontifical positively announced that the Pope died at 4:37 p. m., while Reuter's telegram says 4:57 p. m.

The London Daily News' special, dated Rome, Thursday night, says:—"At 3 p. m. the Pope was in articulo mortis. He appeared dead to all but his physicians, who could detect a feeble oscillation of the heart. In all the churches the sacrament has been exposed."

[This exposure of the sacrament and Cardinal Simeoni's order to suspend the publication of the Osservatore Romano with the official account of the death, seem to place the matter beyond doubt.]

It is safe to say that Germany's policy towards the Conclave will be one of absolute non-interference, if not of indifference.

A report is in circulation that Cardinal Di Pietro has been elected Pope by acclamation, but it is not believed. The Cardinal is young and highly thought of, liberal and conciliating, but unlikely to have many votes.

The successor to Pope Pius IX. will be elected by the College of Cardinals. Previous to the election the Cardinals are shut up in what is called "the conclave," all communication with the outer world being interrupted until the election shall have been made. A two-thirds vote of the Cardinals present is necessary to elect.

The great Catholic powers, France, Austria and Spain, were formerly understood to have the privilege, through their Cardinals, of placing a vote upon the election of one candidate, but this right was of a very vague and undefined nature, and had no formal foundation in law. It is required by long usage as a condition of election that the candidate be an Italian, and that he be of mature age. It is known that an effort will be made to abolish the rule which excludes all but Italians from the papal chair. There is no doubt that the conclave for the election of the new Pope will be held in Rome.

Soon after the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops in 1870, the Pope called together the twenty-one Cardinals who happened to be in Rome, and laid before them two questions for discussion.

The first was, "Should he and all dependent on him quit Rome at once?" and eighteen votes were given in support of his own and Cardinal Antonelli's opinion, which was that all should remain where they were. The second question was, "Whether the conclave," which, owing to the Pope's infirmities and chiefly to the frequency of his epileptic fits, was even then looked upon as an imminent contingency, "should be held in Rome?" and on this point, also, only three voted for a departure from the neighborhood of the tomb of the Apostles. It was at that time deemed expedient that the Pope should prepare the bull relating to the election of his successor.

This prescribed that the conclave should be held at the Vatican, excluding many formalities, but insisting on the usual interval of ten days after the Pope's decease to allow leisure for the arrival of absent members of the College; it prescribed that the notary who drew up the certificates of death should convey the intelligence to the municipal authorities; that the great bell of the Capitol should be tolled according to the custom, and that the Pope's majordomo should extra-officially communicate the same information to the Prefect of Rome, while the Cardinal Vicar should issue orders to all the incumbents of the Roman parish churches to join in that funeral chime. The Pope's burial service should be performed in the Sistine Chapel; but there would also be funeral ceremonies celebrated in St. Peter's. Confinement in separate cells for the Cardinals during the conclave would not be obligatory, as no such cells exist longer in the Vatican—all Papal elections since that of Pius VII. having been held in the Quirinal—and would be held in the Quirinal.

The proclamation of the new Pontiff should be made coram populo, unless prevented by circumstances, in which case it should be made in the great Council Hall in the northern transept of St. Peter's. The Ambassadors or Legations of Foreign Powers accredited to the Vatican should be admitted to the conclave as usual.

BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 8.—This morning Archbishop Gibbons notified the Catholic Mirror that at 9 a. m. he had been officially informed of the Holy Father's death, and had been requested to communicate the same intelligence to the other Archbishops. This afternoon, at 4 o'clock, a meeting of the pastors of the city churches will be held at the Archbishop's house to make arrangements for the obsequies.

ROME, Feb. 8.—The Conclave will assemble immediately at the Vatican. Pope Pius IX. left instructions which will be used to allow and read praesente exclave by the Chamberlain to all the Cardinals now here. Probably the hall of the consistory will be chosen for holding ballots for the new Pope. Prince Chigi, marshal of the Conclave, has assumed his functions, and given orders for the customary walling up of the doors of communication, and the removal of persons now living on the same floor on which the Conclave assembles. The Cardinals have already been informed of the meeting of the Conclave. The French Cardinals are expected to reach here to-morrow, and the Austrian and Spanish Cardinals on Sunday and Monday. Nothing has yet been decided regarding the remains lying in state. The Cardinal Vicar's announcement of the death of the Pope says his funeral will be celebrated at St. Peter's Cathedral, and orders prayers for the deceased.

ROME, Feb. 8.—The congregation of cardinals to day heard the late Pope's last wishes relative to the Conclave and his funeral. Cardinals Bilio Pecci and Di Pietro will govern the Church, pending the election of a Pontiff. All the church bells in Rome are tolling. Funeral services will be held in all the churches, but the one at St. Peter's Cathedral is expected to be very imposing. The remains are to be temporarily deposited in the choir chapel of St. Peter's, and finally buried in the crypt. The Conclave will decide whether the funeral shall be public or private. The Pope's last act was to provide for the continuance of his servants' salaries, and pensions of their widows.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 8.—A solemn high mass of requiem for the Pontiff was celebrated at the cathedral this morning by Bishop Hendricken.

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LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD.

The jury in the case of Gen. Anderson, of the Louisiana returning board, who has for several days past been on trial before the Criminal Court at New Orleans for his connection with Wells, Kenner and Casenave in making a false return of the vote of the State in November last, yesterday, brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the court.

Gen. Anderson was dead pale when the verdict was rendered, and nervously twisted the head of his cane between his fingers. He was surrounded by his friends, who escorted him to jail. Wells is still in jail. He denies having boasted of being able to get any amount of bail, and has written a letter to his counsel referring to his impaired health and beseeching him to continue his efforts to get him out.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—A New Orleans special says: In the matter of the Returning Board prosecutions as to the agreement that no one should be prosecuted for past political offenses, members of the Legislature who made the agreement. Which is the basis of this statement, do not consider it applies to the trial of the returning board, as they are not tried for any political offense, but for the criminal one of forging and altering public documents, being the returns from Nelson Parish, and for publishing the same as true. Gov. Nichols, it is understood, entertains the same views, though he declines to express himself in any way as in any way connected with the trial. It may be again reiterated however that there is no intention nor will there be any attempt made on the part of the authorities to indict the visiting statesmen. As far as any letter of agreement with Anderson, of Feliciana, and John Sherman is concerned it is not believed there ever was such a document. Kellogg himself however, did enter into an agreement with Nash to insure Anderson the naval office, and this document is in existence and a copy will be forthcoming in a few days.

Wells still remains in prison, being unable to procure bail. He is busy preparing some sort of a statement, though what it is, is not divulged. He utterly refuses, however, to make any charges which may implicate the President or visiting statesmen.

The Senate will to day pass on the amendments to the Constitution and vote against a convention which will settle forever the status of State securities. Louisiana never can be induced in any manner to listen to any suggestions of repudiation. On the other hand arrangements are being perfected to begin to pay off the debt by raising a sinking fund from a special tax on alcoholic liquors by the Moffett Fund. The interest fund is now secured by an article of the Constitution and every security will be given to the State consols.

MISS Emma Davenport, connected with some of the best families in Goodland county, was taken to Richmond last Sunday charged with an offense against the United States postal laws. She is but twenty-one years of age, and fair. She was tried on Monday, and the evidence developed that she had been for a long time assistant and acting as postmaster at Goodland Court House, and had taken a silk dress sent by mail to that postoffice. She tearfully pleaded guilty and was released on payment of a fine of \$100 and costs.

The Loudoun Mirror says: The many friends of Mr. Powell Harrison will regret to learn that for the past week he has been lying dangerously ill at his home in Leesburg. On Wednesday afternoon he was somewhat improved, though his condition is regarded by his physicians as critical.

The Congressional Committee on Public Buildings have recommended the passage of the bill for the erection of a custom-house at Danville. The cost is not to exceed fifty thousand dollars.

The trial of the brothers Shipe, for an assault on C. E. Biedler, in Page county, has been concluded by a verdict of guilty and a fine of \$100 and costs.

P. N. Grant, a member of the Capitol Police, at Richmond, has been arrested for forgery committed in Rockbridge county.

Mr. Wm. Timberlake, one of the oldest Masons in the State, died at his home in Frederick county, a day or two ago.

G. L. Petrie, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, in Petersburg, has accepted a call to a church in Charlottesville.

Maj. J. F. Crocker is an aspirant for Judge Blow's position in the Norfolk circuit.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The Tribune says: Several of the banks in this city in anticipation of the probable passage of the Bland silver bill, have been quietly but steadily substituting gold for their currency capital. The movement was begun by the 31 National Bank, and has been followed up until the bulk of its capital has been exchanged for gold. This institution now holds nearly \$1,750,000 in sterling exchange, and for some time almost its entire business has been transacted on a gold basis. The National Bank of Commerce has also invested a large amount of its capital in sterling exchange.—The American Exchange Bank now holds \$1,250,000 in gold out of a capital of \$5,000,000.

CAUGHT THE CABLE.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—The fishing schooner Wm. H. Raymond, has arrived at Gloucester. She reports that on January 19th she hauled up the direct cable in lat. 42° 37', long. 65° on the eastern part of Brown's Bank. A soon as it was hauled up the direct cable parted.

A special from Cleveland says:—"Ben Wade is growing weaker though his physician speaks hopefully."

The cheapest method to cheat the undertaker (who is generally around when coughs and colds prevail), is to buy and use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It always cures.

From Washington.

SPECIAL TO THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8, 1878.
SENATE.

In the Senate, to-day, during the morning hour, there were but comparatively few memorials presented, and none of any importance. The bill to furnish law libraries for the territories was favorably reported upon.

A motion that when the Senate adjourns to-day it be till Monday, was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 24.

A petition for the relief of Dr. W. A. Hammond, Surgeon General of the U. S. A., was referred.

Several petitions praying the consolidation of the pension laws, were referred.

A petition of certain colored ministers praying relief from certain grievances, was referred. A resolution of enquiry, looking to a resumption of work, forthwith, on the public buildings in Washington, so as to give work to those whose families are suffering, was introduced by Mr. Hoar.

Mr. Davis, of W. Va., thought that a sufficient sum had already been appropriated for the purpose suggested, and if the work was not going on it was not the fault of Congress. The resolution was agreed to.

The bill for the appointment of eighteen additional commissioners to the Paris Exposition coming on.

Mr. Wilbur, of Va., moved the reference of the bill to the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Saulsbury opposed the bill on the ground that too much money had been spent for such purposes.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, favored the reference of the bill.

Mr. Saunders contended that eighteen States would not, under the present bill, be represented by commissioners at the Exposition.

Mr. Davis, W. Va., said all the States would be represented, but not all paid. He said that \$150,000 had already been appropriated, and yet that sum would be short of the requirements.

Mr. Paddock offered an amendment appropriating \$22,000 to pay the extra commissioners. After further debate the resolution was referred, and

The Senate proceeded to the further consideration of the silver bill, and

Mr. Hill, of Ga., took the floor and spoke in opposition to the bill, but in favor of remonetizing the silver dollar provided the intrinsic value be equal to that of gold. At the opening of Mr. Hill's remarks, he referred to Mr. Blaine's speech, when the latter specified his intention of entering into a discussion, which Mr. Hill declined at present. He, however, had a short debate with Messrs. Wallage and Cookrell, both soft money men.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Hutton introduced a bill to incorporate the Washington Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary Company.

The bill for the relief of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, appropriating the sum of \$471,74 to pay the proportion of general average, as shown to be due from the United States per average-adjuster's statement, in the case of the steamship Hatteras, disabled on a voyage from New York to City Point and Richmond, Va., was passed.

The committees were called for reports and a number of bills mostly of a private character, reported and referred.

An adverse report upon a petition of Dr. Mary Walker, for a pension, for services during the war, was adversely reported upon.

It was agreed that to-morrow's session of the House should be for general debate.

A bill allowing a large number of claims of quartermasters and others, amounting from \$5 up to \$100, was passed.

A majority and minority report in the contested election case of Darrall and Acklin of the 1st Louisiana district, was made, the majority favoring the seating of Acklin, democrat, and Mr. Harris, of Virginia, gave notice that on Wednesday next he would call up these reports for action.

A resolution to remove the books in the lot of the capitol to the basement and provide fire buckets, for use in case of fire, was agreed to.

The House then went into the Committee of Whole on the private calendar and took up the bill for the relief of W. H. Newman and L. A. Van Hoffman for use and occupation of the Pioneer Mills, Alexandria, which was further discussed. The bill appropriates \$18,000. It was defeated, but a motion to reconsider is pending.

NOTES.

The attendance in the galleries of the Senate